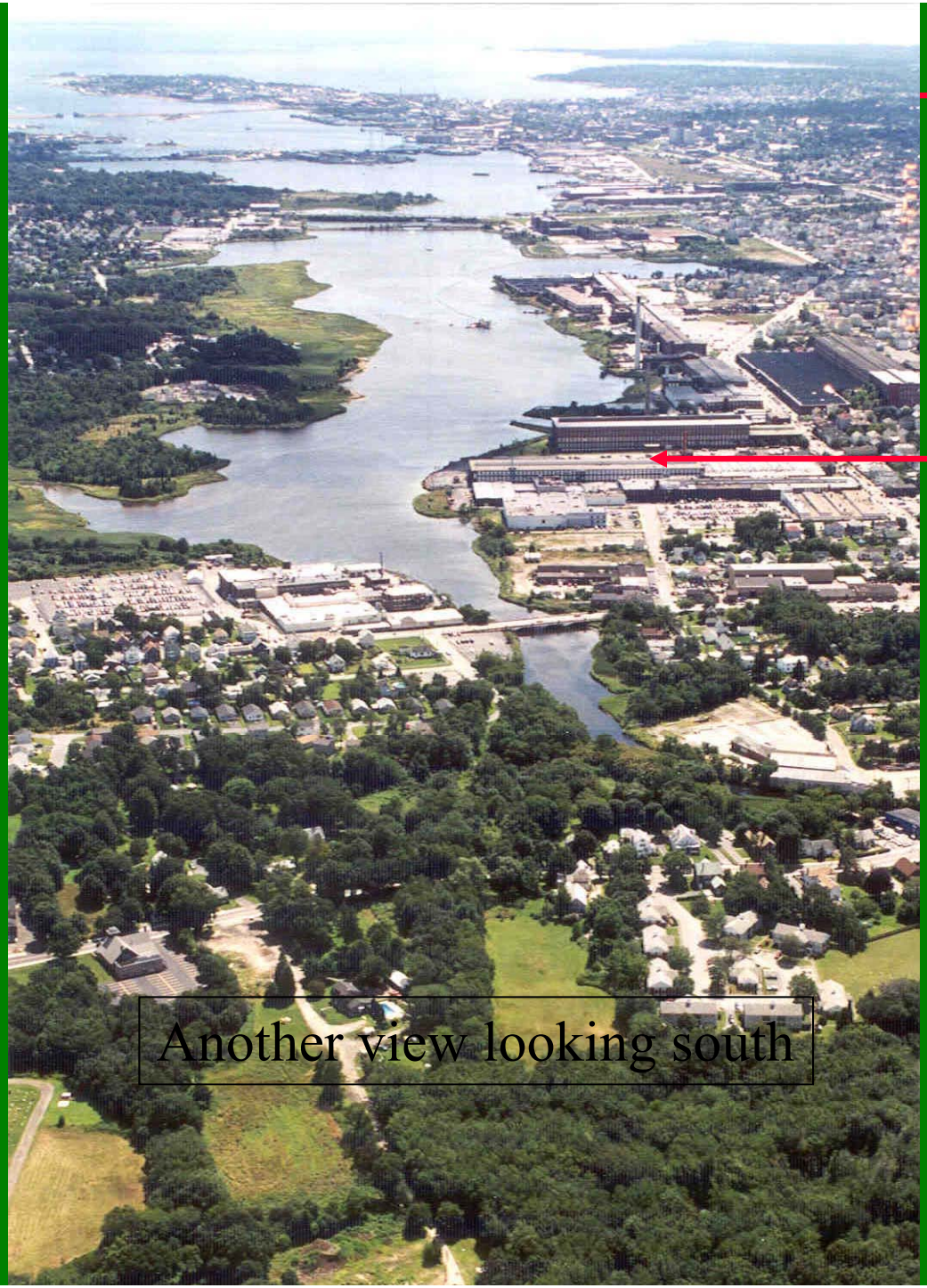
1. Background & remedial objectives
2. Progress & funds spent to date
3. Current status
4. Approaches moving forward

SDMS DocID 75000098



Cornell-Dubilier

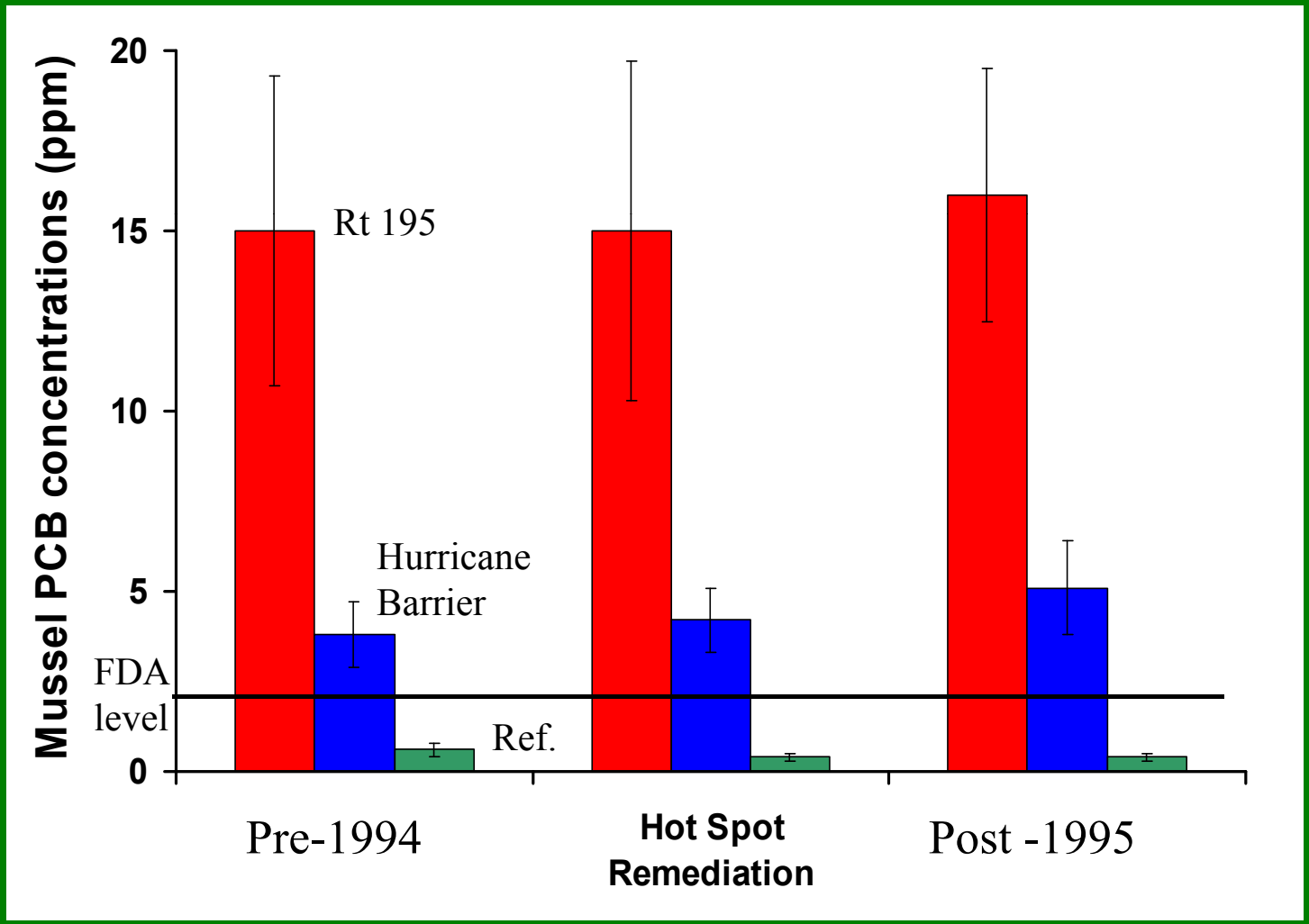
Second capacitor facility in outer harbor

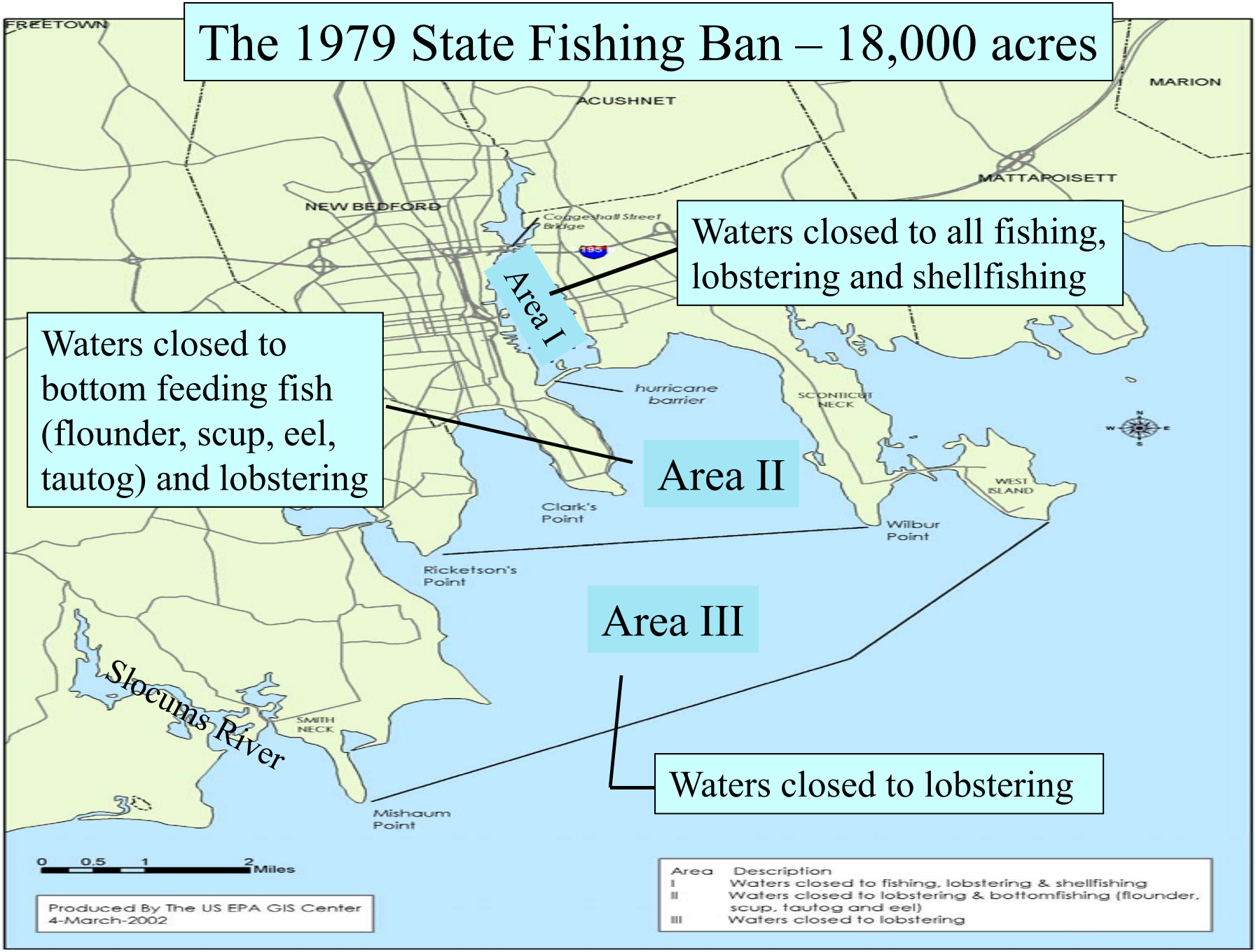
Aerovox

Electronic capacitor facility released XXX tons of PCBs c.1940 - 1977

The lower harbor – largest fishing port in US ($-wise)

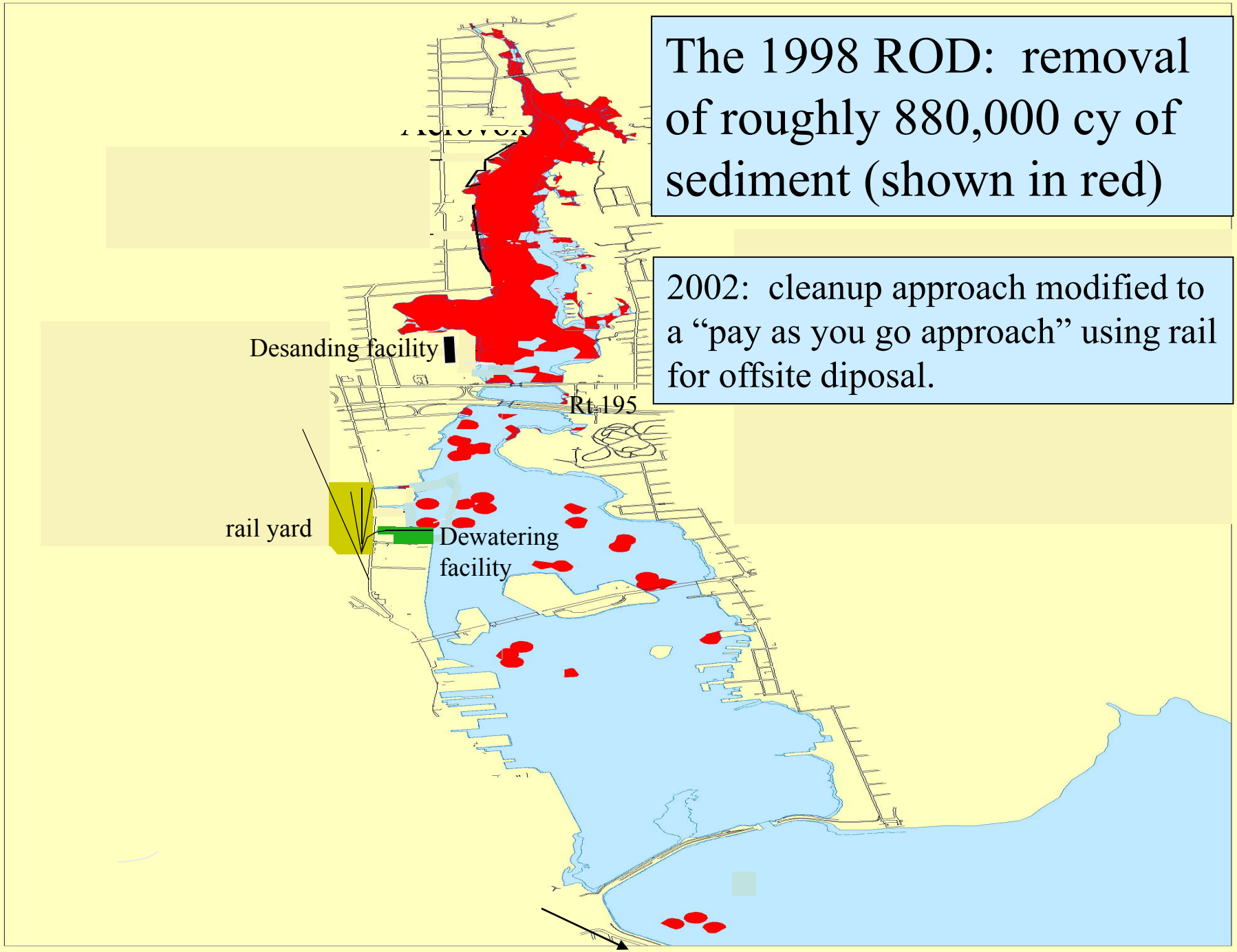
PCBs bioconcentrate in Site seafood




The 1979 State Fishing Ban – 18,000 acres
FREETOWN
ACUSHNET
MARION
MATTAPOISETT
NEW BEDFORD
Coggeshall Street Bridge
195
Area I
Waters closed to all fishing, lobstering and shellfishing
Waters closed to bottom feeding fish (flounder, scup, eel, tautog) and lobstering
hurricane barrier
SCONTICUT NECK
Area II
WEST ISLAND
Clark's Point
Wilbur Point
Ricketson's Point
Area III
Slocums River
SMITH NECK
Mishaum Point
Waters closed to lobstering
0 0.5 1 2 Miles
Produced By The US EPA GIS Center
4-March-2002
Area Description
I Waters closed to fishing, lobstering & shellfishing
II Waters closed to lobstering & bottomfishing (flounder, scup, tautog and eel)
III Waters closed to lobstering

Remedial Objectives

- Reduce risks to human health from consumption of Site seafood
  - current seafood consumption risks are >40 times higher than Superfund risk ran_e hi_her under worst case scenario
- Reduce risks to human health from contact with PCB-contaminated shoreline soil
  - current dermal contact risks are >4 times higher than Superfund risk range (higher under worst case scenario)
- Reduce ecological risks
  - current PCB levels in the water column are >30 times higher than EPA's water quality standard

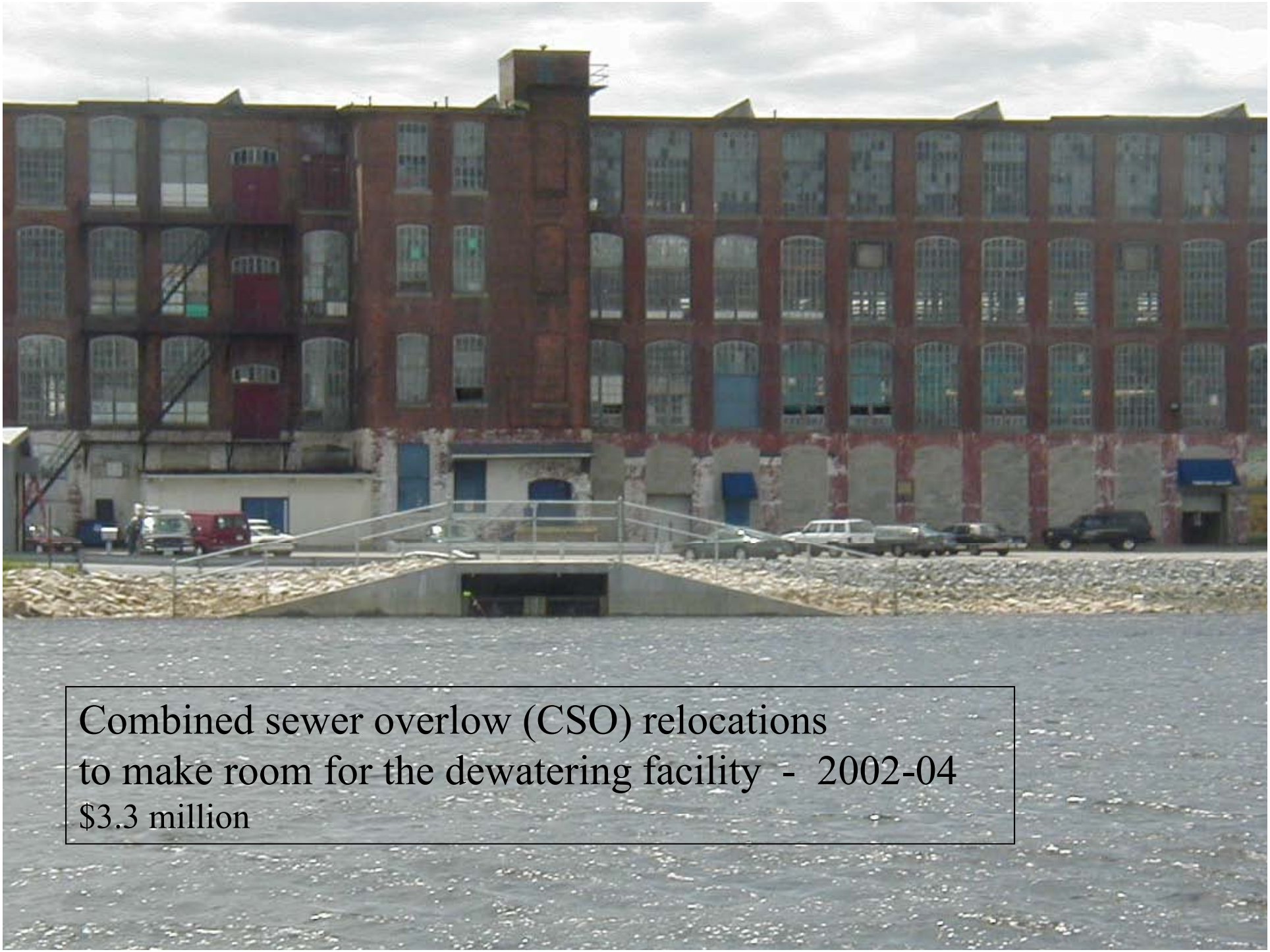

The 1998 ROD: removal of roughly 880,000 cy of sediment (shown in red)
2002: cleanup approach modified to a "pay as you go approach" using rail for offsite diposal.
Desanding facility
Rt. 195
rail yard
Dewatering facility

2. Progress and funds spent to date

"Early Action" shoreline cleanup – 2000
$0.8 million

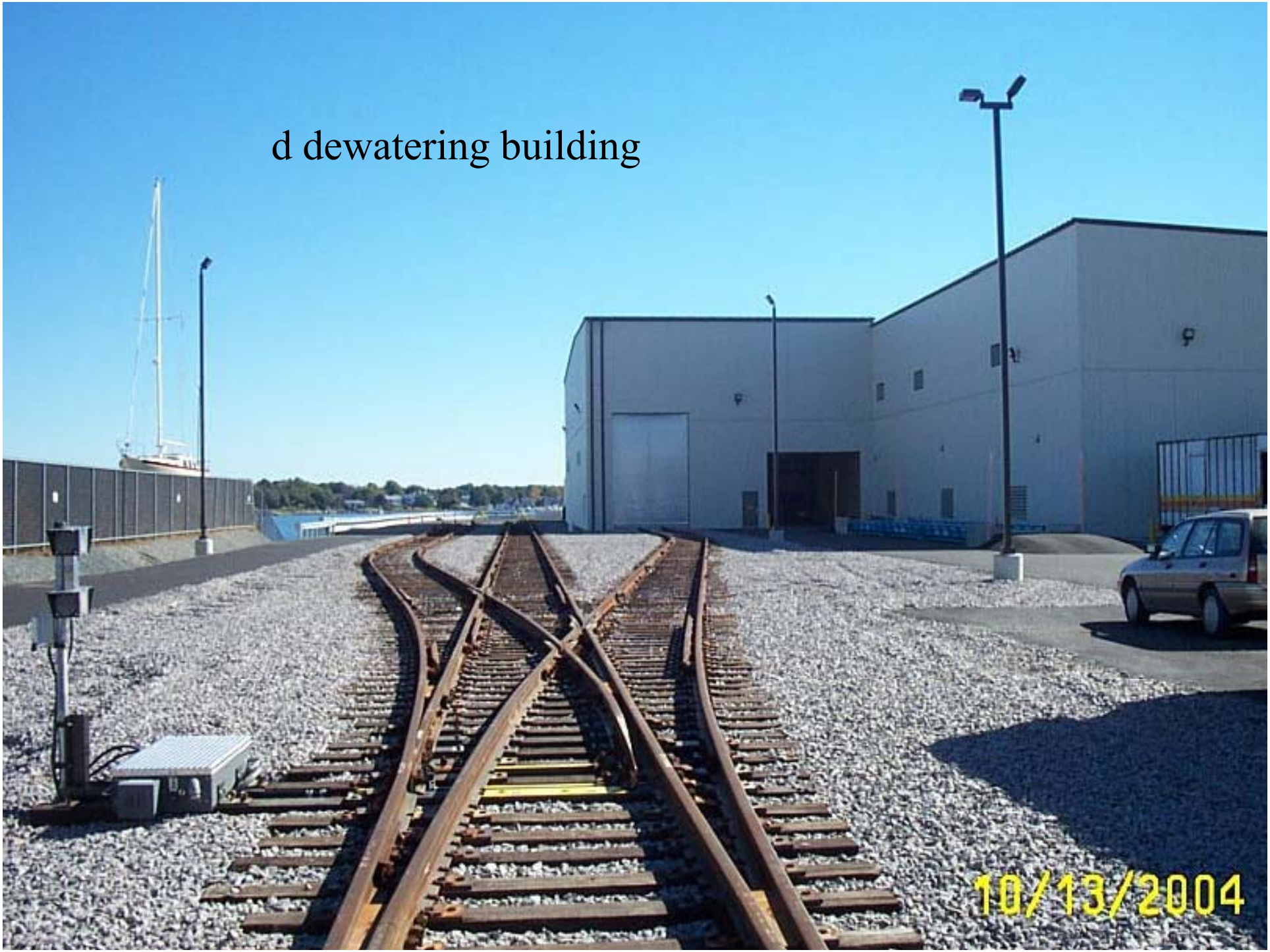

NSTAR Power Cable Relocation – 2001
$4.1m (app. $3m more needed in 2008-09)


Dewatering facility bulkhead - 2002/03
$9.9 million



Combined sewer overlow (CSO) relocations
to make room for the dewatering facility - 2002-04
$3.3 million

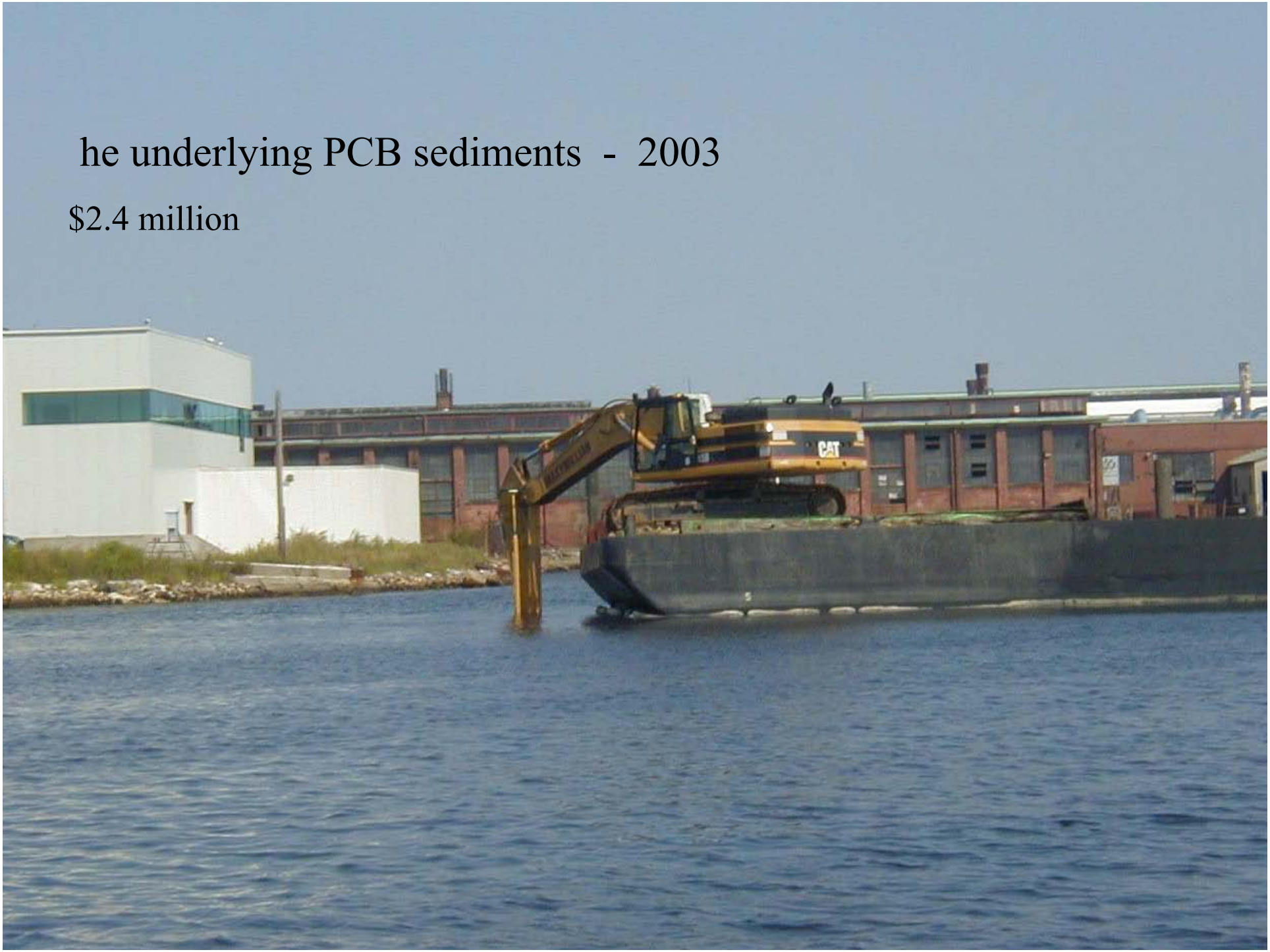

ewatering facility and rail spur - 2002-04
$12.4 million

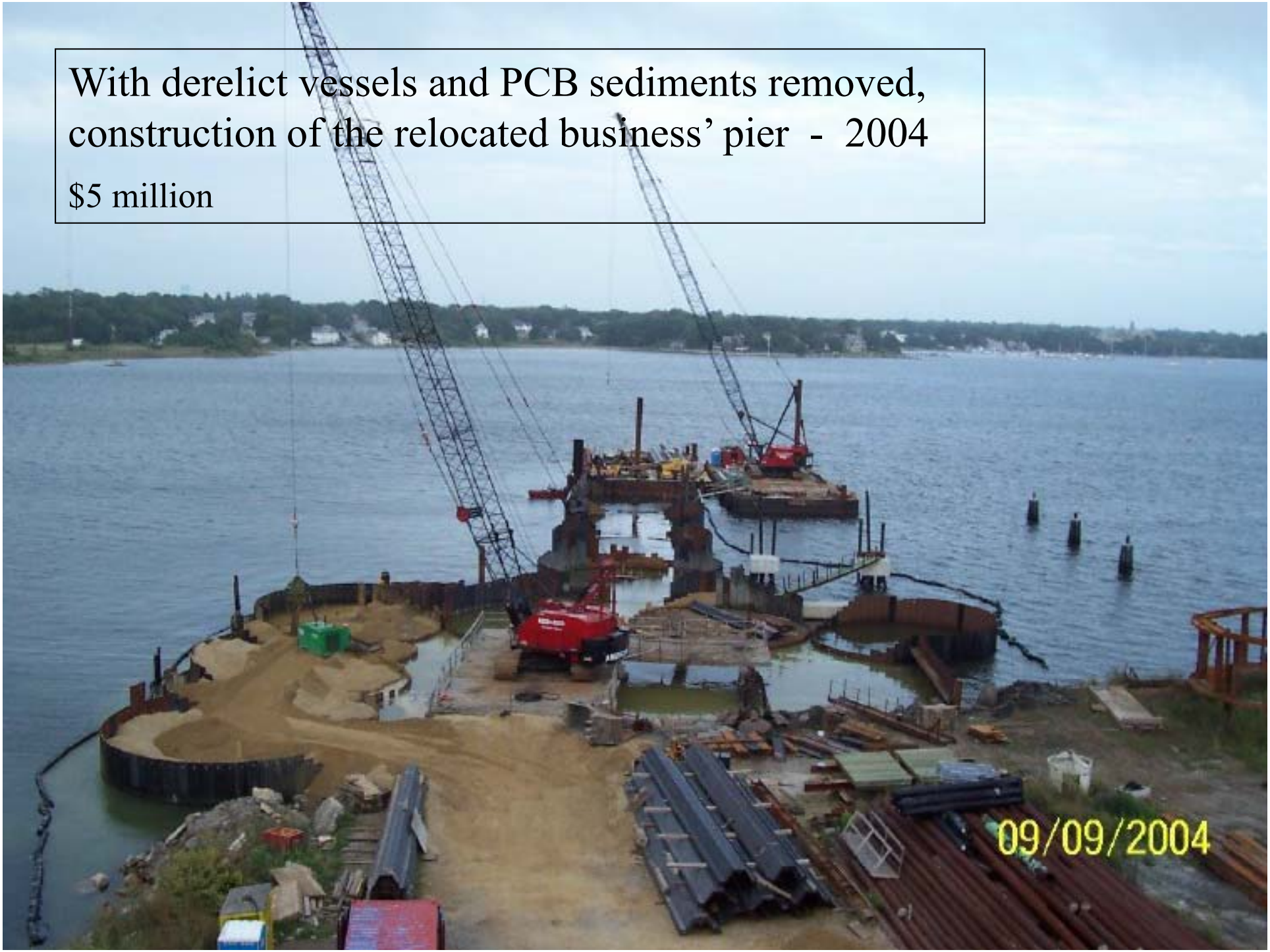

d dewatering building
10/13/2004


Demolition and removal of derelict vessels to allow a shoreline business relocation - 2002
$1.3 million
MACK

he underlying PCB sediments - 2003

$2.4 million



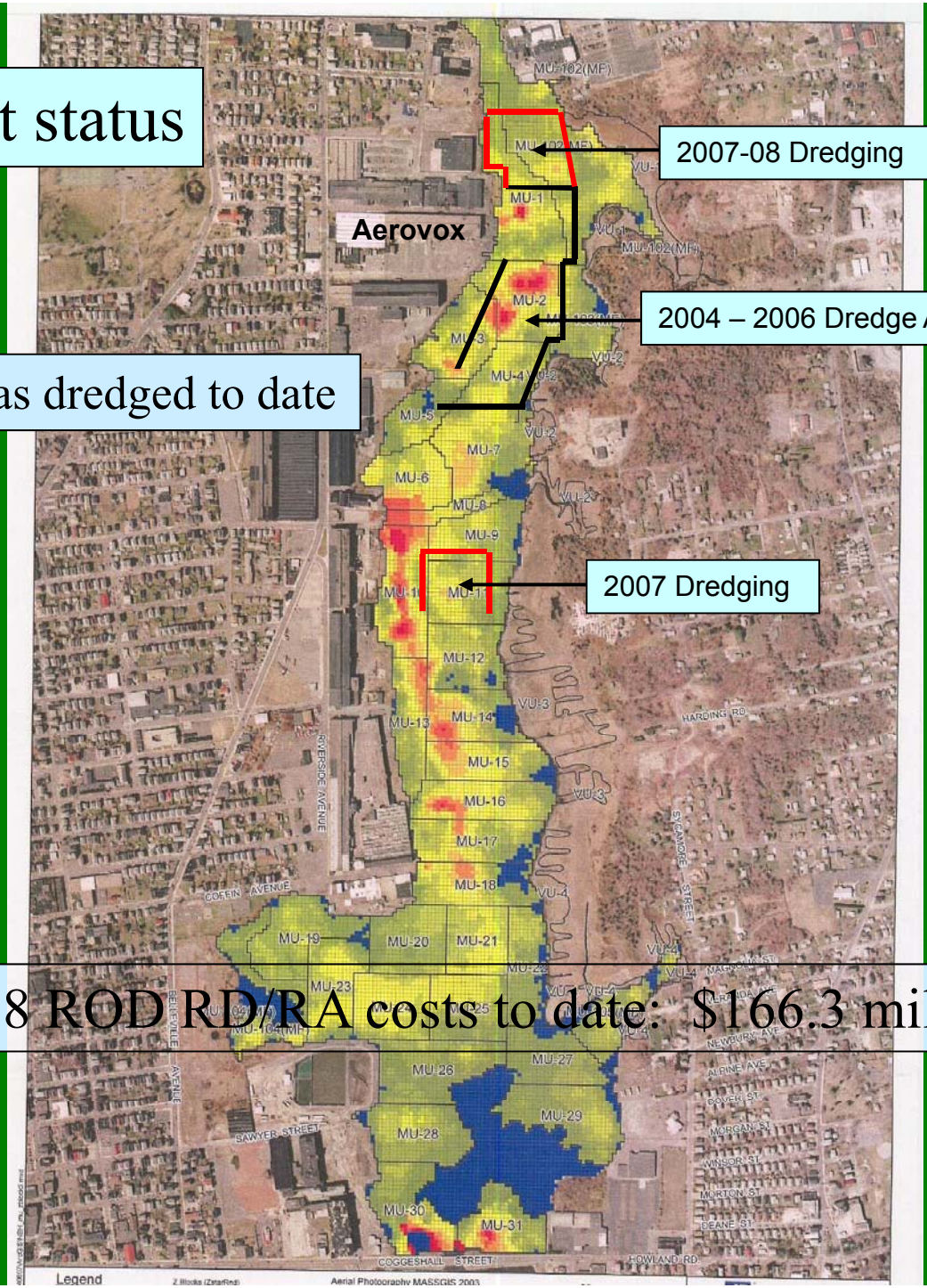

With derelict vessels and PCB sediments removed,
construction of the relocated business' pier - 2004
$5 million
09/09/2004


"North of Wood Street" cleanup – 2002
$6.3 million

See insert slide 1

See insert slide 2

3. Current status



Total 1998 ROD RD/RA costs to date: $166.3 million

Cost and Schedule Estimate for Current Approach

3.5% annual inflation assumed

Annual funding level	Years to complete	Costs to complete
$15 million	40	$ 1,128 million
$30 million	18	$540 million
$80 million*	5	$341 million

*The site's dewatering facility was designed for an $80M/yr funding level.

Source: 7/30/07 email report from Jacobs Engineering

$15m/year indexed at 3.5% inflation over 40 years:

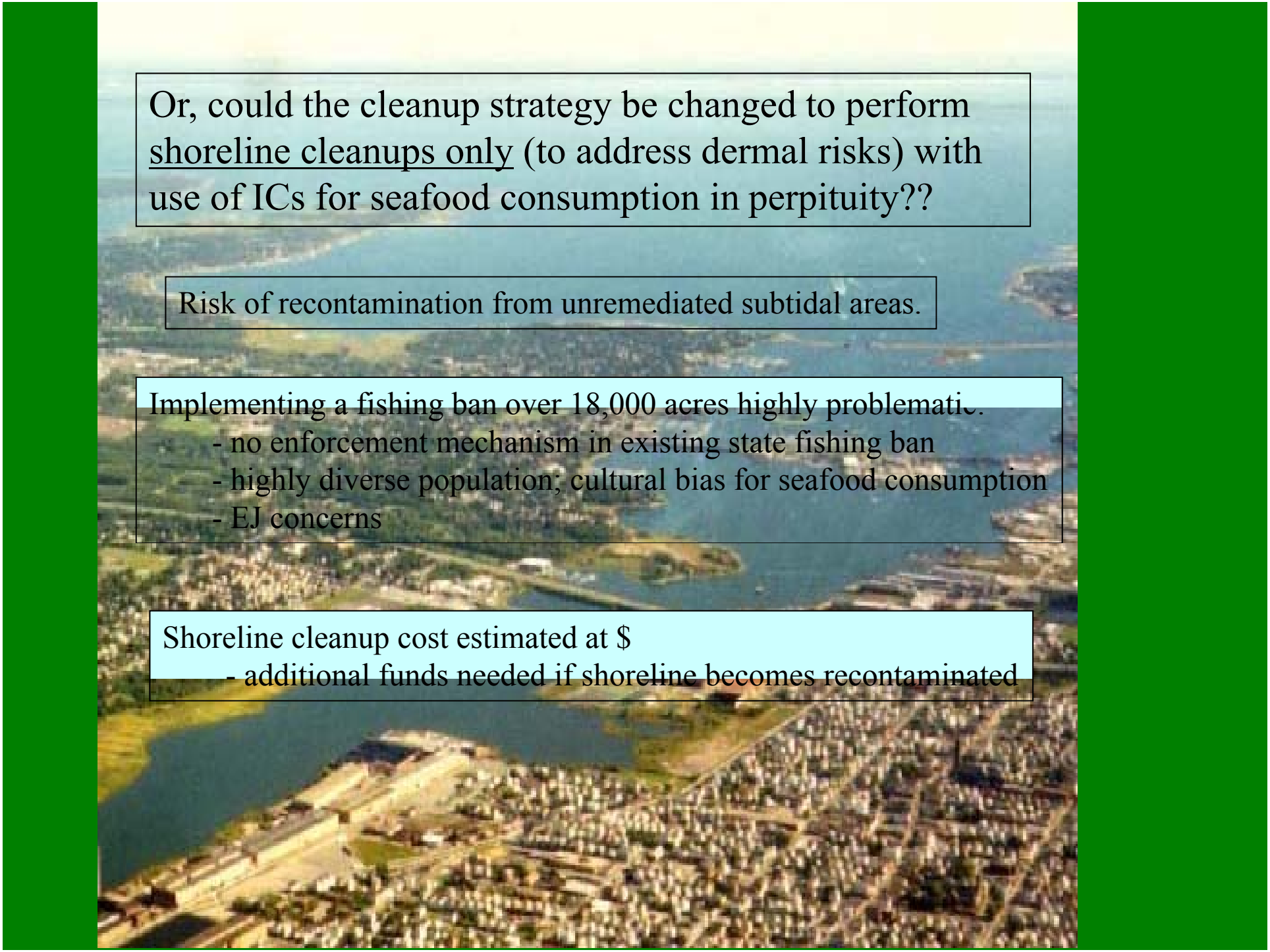
2011: $15.53m
2012: $16.07m
2013: $16.63m
2014: $17.21m
2015: $17.82m
2016: $18.44m
2017: $19.08m
2018: $19.75m
2019: $20.44m
2020: $21.12m
2021: $21.90m
2022: $22.67m
2023: $23.46m
2024: $24.28m
2025: $25.13m
2026: $26.01m
2027: $26.92m
2028: $27.86m
2029: $28.84m
2030: $29.85m
2031: $30.89m
2032: $31.97m
2033: $33.09m
2034: $34.25m
2033: $35.45m
2034: $36.69m
2035: $37.97m
2036: $39.30m
2037: $40.68m
2038: $42.10m
2039: $43.57m
2040: $45.10m
2041: $46.68m
2042: $48.31m
2043: $50.00m
2044: $51.75m
2045: $53.56m
2046: $55.44m
2047: $57.38m

4. Approaches moving forward

Shutdown Costs:

2 years: $8.9 million
10 years: $20.6 million

Source: Jacobs Eng. email reports 11/14/07 and 12/14/07



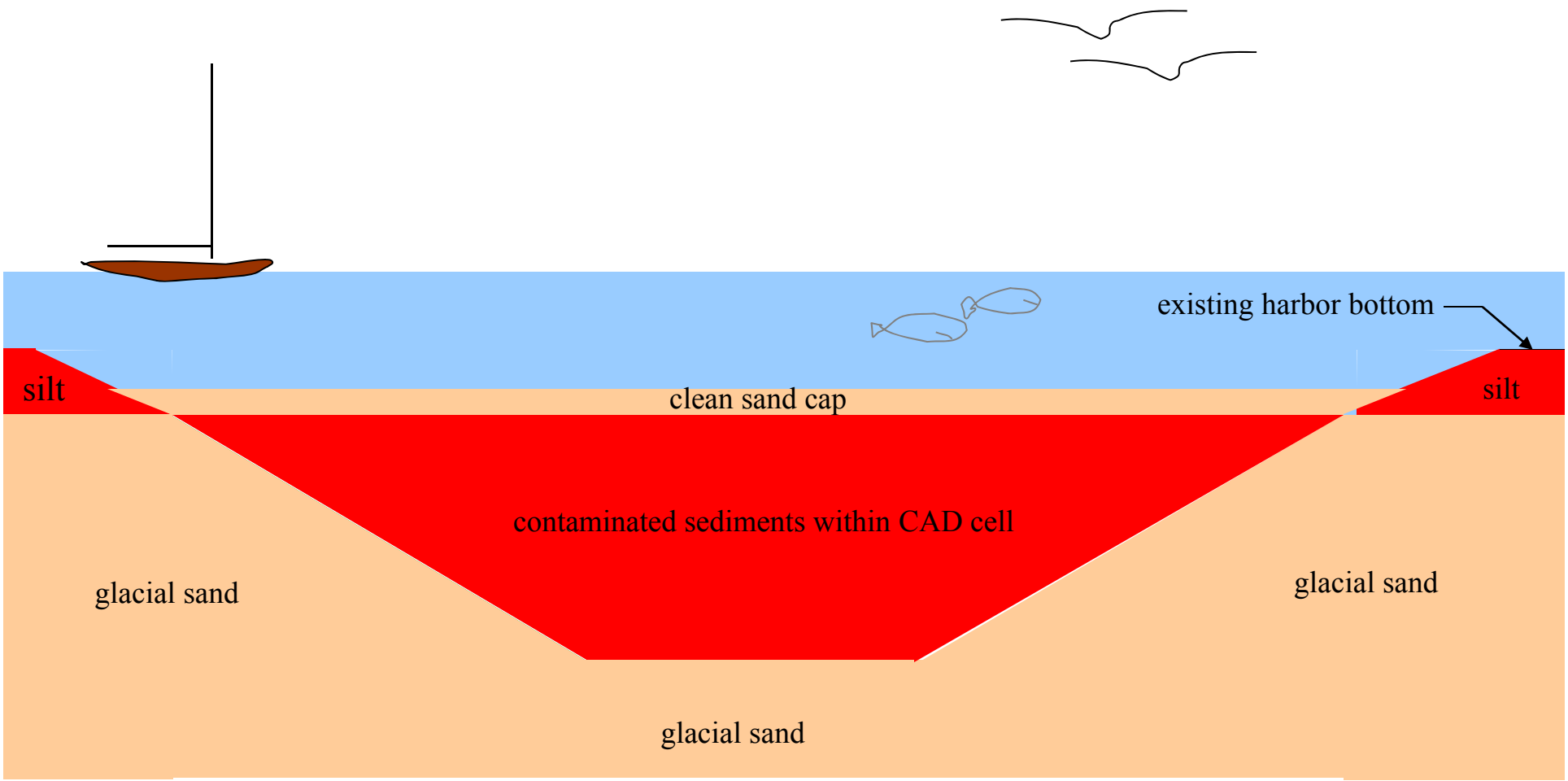
Or, could the cleanup strategy be changed to perform shoreline cleanups only (to address dermal risks) with use of ICs for seafood consumption in perpituity??

Risk of recontamination from unremediated subtidal areas.

Implementing a fishing ban over 18,000 acres highly problematic.
- no enforcement mechanism in existing state fishing ban
- highly diverse population; cultural bias for seafood consumption
- EJ concerns

Shoreline cleanup cost estimated at $
- additional funds needed if shoreline becomes recontaminated

REDACTED



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